

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

AF HOLDINGS LLC,

No. C-12-2415-CRB (DMR)

Plaintiff(s),

**ORDER GRANTING PLAINTIFF'S *EX PARTE* APPLICATION FOR LEAVE TO TAKE EXPEDITED DISCOVERY**

v.

JOHN DOE,

Defendant(s).

Plaintiff AF Holdings, LLC moves the court *ex parte* pursuant to Federal Rules of Civil Procedure 26 and 45 for leave to take expedited discovery so that it may unearth the identity of the as-of-yet unnamed defendant ("Defendant") in this action. For the reasons provided below, the court grants Plaintiff's motion.

**I. Expedited Discovery**

Plaintiff brings this copyright infringement action seeks to stop Defendant from reproducing and distributing its copyrighted work Popular Demand ("the Work") via peer-to-peer ("P2P") file swapping networks. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 1, 3, 10.) Specifically, Plaintiff contends that by using the BitTorrent protocol, Defendant committed copyright infringement and contributory infringement, and acted negligently by permitting others to use his internet connection to illegally download the Work. (Am. Compl. ¶¶ 25-50.) Because the alleged infringement occurred on the Internet, Defendant acted under the guise of his Internet Protocol ("IP") addresses rather than his real name. (Am. Compl. ¶ 14.) Therefore, Plaintiff cannot determine Defendant's true identity without procuring the information from Defendant's Internet Service Provider ("ISP"), which can link the IP addresses to a real individual or entity. (See Pl.'s *Ex Parte* Appl. for Leave to Take Expedited Disc.

1 (“Pl.’s Mot.”) 1-2.) Consequently, Plaintiff asks the court to grant it expedited discovery to issue a  
 2 subpoena to the relevant ISP so that the ISP will produce the name, address, telephone number, e-  
 3 mail address, and Media Access Control information attached to the IP address that Plaintiff  
 4 discovered through its own investigations. (Pl.’s Mot. Attach. 3 at 2.) Plaintiff also notes that time  
 5 is of the essence because ISPs keep subscriber activity log files for only limited periods of time  
 6 before erasing the data. (Pl.’s Mot. 4-5 (citing Hansmeier Decl. ¶ 29, June 15, 2012).)

7 Although in the Ninth Circuit courts disfavor exceptions to the general rules of discovery,  
 8 *Columbia Ins. Co. v. Seescandy.com*, 185 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Cal. 1999) (citing *Gillespie v.*  
 9 *Civiletti*, 629 F.2d 637, 642 (9th Cir. 1980)), a court will grant a motion for expedited discovery  
 10 “upon a showing of good cause,” *Am. Legalnet, Inc. v. Davis*, 673 F. Supp. 2d 1063, 1066 (C.D. Cal.  
 11 2009) (quoting *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Derivative Litig.*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 1160, 1179 (C.D. Cal.  
 12 2008)) (quotation marks omitted); *accord Semitool, Inc. v. Tokyo Electron Am., Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. 273,  
 13 275 (N.D. Cal. 2002), unless the court finds that discovery “would not uncover [the defendant’s]  
 14 identit[y], or that the complaint would be dismissed on other grounds.” *Gillespie*, 629 F.2d at 642  
 15 (citations omitted). Good cause exists where “the need for expedited discovery, in consideration of  
 16 the administration of justice, outweighs the prejudice to the responding party.”<sup>1</sup> *Am. Legalnet, Inc.*,  
 17 673 F. Supp. 2d at 1066 (quoting *In re Countrywide Fin. Corp. Derivative Litig.*, 542 F. Supp. 2d at  
 18 1179) (quotation marks omitted); *accord Semitool, Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. at 276. The court must perform  
 19 this evaluation in light of “the entirety of the record . . . and [examine] the reasonableness of the  
 20 request in light of all the surrounding circumstances.” *Semitool, Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. at 275 (citation and  
 21 quotation marks omitted) (emphasis removed); *see Am. Legalnet, Inc.*, 673 F. Supp. 2d at 1067. In  
 22 this particular context, the court must balance “the need to provide injured parties with an [sic] forum  
 23 in which they may seek redress for grievances” against “the legitimate and valuable right to

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24  
 25 <sup>1</sup> The court notes that due to the necessarily *ex parte* nature of Plaintiff’s motion, Plaintiff faces  
 26 no adversaries to fully expound on the prejudices that Defendant may face if the court grants Plaintiff  
 27 expedited discovery. However, other measures to at least partially compensate for this inequity are at  
 28 the court’s disposal. *See, e.g.*, Brief for Amici Curiae at 3, 18-19, *Call of the Wild Movie, LLC v. Does*  
*1-358*, No. 10-CV-455 (D.D.C. Jan. 3, 2011) (recommending that courts order ISPs to notify customers  
 of impending subpoenas so that customers have opportunity to quash); *see also Doe v. 2TheMart.com*,  
 140 F. Supp. 2d 1088, 1097 (W.D. Wash. 2001) (granting motion to quash subpoena seeking identities  
 of non-party anonymous posters to Internet chat room).

1 participate in online forums anonymously or pseudonymously . . . without fear that someone who  
 2 wishes to harass or embarrass them can file a frivolous lawsuit and thereby gain the power of the  
 3 court's order to discover their identity." *Columbia Ins. Co.*, 185 F.R.D. at 578; *see also London-Sire*  
 4 *Records, Inc. v. Doe I*, 542 F. Supp. 2d 153, 163 & nn.10-11, 179 (D. Mass. 2008) (noting that even  
 5 copyright infringing file downloading entitled to degree of First Amendment protection) (holding that  
 6 court must consider "the expectation of privacy held by the Doe defendants, as well as other innocent  
 7 users who may be dragged into the case (for example, because they shared an IP address with an  
 8 alleged infringer.)" (citation omitted)); *Sony Music Entm't, Inc. v. Does I-40*, 326 F. Supp. 2d 556,  
 9 564 (S.D.N.Y. 2004).

10 Plaintiff has shown good cause to partake in limited expedited discovery. First, without  
 11 issuing a subpoena to the ISP at this time, Plaintiff will "have no other way to obtain this most basic  
 12 information," Defendant's identity, without which the lawsuit cannot proceed. *UMG Recordings,*  
 13 *Inc. v. Does I-4*, No. 06-652, 2006 WL 1343597, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Apr. 19, 2006) (not reported in F.  
 14 Supp.); *accord Diabolic Video Prods., Inc. v. Does I-2,099*, No. 10-CV-5865, at \*4-5 (N.D. Cal.  
 15 May 31, 2011) (order granting in part motion for leave to take limited discovery prior to Rule 26(f)  
 16 conference); *Io Group, Inc. v. Does I-435*, No. 10-4382, at \*1 (N.D. Cal. Oct. 15, 2010) (order  
 17 granting plaintiff's request for leave to take early discovery); *Semitool, Inc.*, 208 F.R.D. at 276.  
 18 (*Accord* Hansmeier Decl. ¶ 28.) Furthermore, there exists a high risk that the ISP may destroy the  
 19 information that Plaintiff seeks and thereby preclude Plaintiff from discovering Defendant's true  
 20 identity. *UMG Recordings, Inc.*, 2006 WL 1343597, at \*1. (*Accord* Hansmeier Decl. ¶ 29.) Finally,  
 21 copyright infringement claims "necessarily involve[] irreparable harm to Plaintiff[], as a copyright  
 22 holder is presumed to suffer irreparable harm as a matter of law" when the ambit of its copyright is  
 23 invaded. *UMG Recordings, Inc.*, 2006 WL 1343597, at \*1.

## 24 II. Conclusion

25 For the reasons above, the court ORDERS that Plaintiff's Motion for *Ex Parte* Application for  
 26 Leave to Take Expedited Discovery is GRANTED. It is hereby ORDERED that Plaintiff is allowed  
 27 to serve immediate discovery on Defendant's ISP by serving a Rule 45 subpoena that seeks  
 28 information sufficient to identify Defendant, including name, addresses, telephone numbers, and

1 email addresses, and Media Access Control information. The subpoena shall include a copy of this  
 2 order.

3       It is further ORDERED that the ISP will have 30 days from the date of service upon it to  
 4 serve Defendant with a copy of the subpoena and a copy of this order. The ISP may serve Defendant  
 5 using any reasonable means, including written notice sent to the last known address, transmitted  
 6 either by first-class mail or via overnight service. The ISP and Defendant each shall have 30 days  
 7 from the date of service to file any motions in this court contesting the subpoena (including a motion  
 8 to quash or modify the subpoena). If that 30-day period lapses without Defendant or the ISP  
 9 contesting the subpoena, the ISP shall have 10 days to produce to Plaintiff the responsive  
 10 information.

11       It is further ORDERED that the ISP shall not assess any charge to Plaintiff in advance of  
 12 providing the information requested in the subpoena, and that if the ISP elects to charge for the costs  
 13 of production, it shall provide a billing summary and cost reports that serve as a basis for such billing  
 14 summary and any costs claimed by the ISP.

15       It is further ORDERED that the ISP shall preserve all subpoenaed information pending the  
 16 ISP's delivering such information to Plaintiff or the final resolution of a timely filed and granted  
 17 motion to quash the subpoena with respect to such information.

18       It is further ORDERED that Plaintiff may use any information disclosed in response to a  
 19 subpoena solely to protect its rights under the Copyright Act, 17 U.S.C. § 101 *et seq.*

20  
 21       IT IS SO ORDERED.

22  
 23 Dated: July 10, 2011

